

# THE LATEST NEWS.

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

RECEIVED BY  
FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 8, 1859.

An effort is making by interested parties here and in New-York to press a treaty with Mexico on the Administration, by which to obtain a perpetual right of way for the Tehuantepec and other routes to the Pacific, and a right of way on a line from the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, for the consideration of twenty-five million dollars—the awards of a mixed Commission to set on claims and awards to American claimants to be deducted from this sum.

It is contended that this plan relieves Juarez from embarrassment in regard to the cession of territory, and yet virtually secures to the United States such acquisitions as would be maintained against reclamation.

The President is inclined, but hardly prepared, to assume this responsibility. The Senate would reject this scheme, or any other looking to a similar object.

The suggestion that volunteers are going to Mexico is preposterous.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 8, 1859.

Among other measures contemplated in our intercourse with Mexico is a limited reciprocity treaty. This, however, will not be proposed during the pending negotiations on other subjects.

Naval Constructor Groce has been transferred to Portsmouth, N. H., and Henry Hooper takes the place vacated by him at Philadelphia. Hancock has been transferred from Portsmouth to Boston.

The following officers have recently passed their final examination, and are now passed midshipmen in the Navy, arranged in the order of relative merit: Geo. A. Bigelow, R. F. Crawford, R. L. Pyburn, Aug. Le. Cooke, Wm. E. Evans, George S. Stryker, Le. Jay Fitch, Joseph W. Harris, Thomas H. Eastman, Chester Hatfield, Charles J. McDougall, Thomas K. Porter, James C. Mosley, George H. Perkins, George Blodgett, W. W. Allen, Nathaniel Green.

Mexican News.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 8, 1859.

The steamer W. H. Webb has arrived up, and we have the following additional Mexican intelligence: Gen. Zuloaga has placed himself under the protection of the British Minister, Mr. Otway.

Gen. Miramon has decreed the restoration of the private property of Santa Anna.

Gen. Cobos is reported dead.

Accident on the New-York Central Railroad.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Friday, July 8, 1859.

No deaths have yet occurred from the railroad accident at Oswego yesterday. The injured are all reported doing well. Four of them only remain at the place where the accident occurred. The wrecked cars have all been removed, and the track is again in perfect order. Mr. Chedell, the Director of the road who was injured, returned home to Auburn this forenoon.

See the seventh page of this paper.

Boston Items.

BOSTON, Friday, July 8, 1859.

Plummer, sentenced to be hung to-day for mutiny and murder, was baptized yesterday, and this forenoon his name was changed to John Plummer. His friends are now endeavoring to secure his release from the State Prison for life.

Mr. John C. Heenan was in the Police Court to-day as witness against the parties who maliciously assaulted him near the National Theater last week. His head exhibited serious marks of damage. Barney Ford, Lucas, and the other defendants waived examination and gave bail, \$5,000 each, for their appearance at the Supreme Court.

Wm. Simms one of the editors of *The New-England Farmer*, and author of the "Ainwell Stories," died last night of consumption, aged seventy years. He was then confined to a drinking saloon at No. 51 James street, last evening, a pistol in the hands of John Colgan, the barkeeper, went off, as Colgan says, accidentally, instantly killing Justice McCarthy, who was acting as peace-maker. Colgan gave himself up to the authorities.

Four men, named Barney Ford, Thomas and Wm. Kieley, and Robert Lucas, have been arrested, charged with being concerned in the recent murderous attack on John Heenan, and held in \$5,000 each to answer.

The Fire-Alarm and Police Telegraph in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 8, 1859.

The Fire-Alarm and Police Telegraph of Robinson & Phillips, just completed, has already proved itself a reliable institution. The public tests made by the Chief Engineer proved perfectly satisfactory. The instruments used are peculiarly applicable to police, fire and railroad service. They are an improvement upon those used in New-York and Philadelphia, and were lately invented by Charles Robinson, esq., of New-York, to whom all praise is due for the energetic and prompt manner in which this great public work has been rapidly pushed forward to completion.

This evening at 8 o'clock all the city bells were rung by the telegraph.

Marine Disaster.

NORFOLK, Friday, July 8, 1859.

The steamer Express, of the Reynolds Line, hence for Savannah River, ran aground last night, three miles below this city, and discharged part of her cargo, and came off this morning with but slight damage.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT BURGULARY BY A DANCING-GANG.—Yesterday afternoon one of the firm of Duden Fries & Co., doing business at No. 410 Broadway, made his appearance at the Detective office, and stated that a daring but unsuccessful attempt had been made by a gang of burglars to rob their premises on Thursday night. Messrs. D. F. & Co. occupy the third floor, the fourth and fifth stories being unoccupied. Sergeant Dixon repaired to the building, and upon examination found in the fourth story remnants of bread and cheese, and a bottle which had evidently contained liquor. The suspicion is that the burglars had during Thursday secreted themselves in the upper stories, and after dark, when the parties doing business in the house had gone away, descended to the third floor and burst open the door leading to Duden Fries & Co.'s place. The burglars expected to make a rich haul as the stock of the firm consisted of the finest French wines, but to and behold upon effecting an entrance, nothing but empty boxes met their view. The proprietors, fearing a robbery, had, it appears, taken the precaution to deposit their stock, valued at \$30,000, in two large iron safes, neither of which, from appearances, had been disturbed. The burglars, like the foxes and the grapes, came to the conclusion that the wines were not worth much. Two large black bags or sacks evidently intended to be used in carrying away the plunder, were found under some shavings. No clue has yet been obtained as to who the burglars were. There were three hundred boxes in the store, every one of which had been opened, also an empty trunk.

THE TEXAS INDIAN DIFFICULTIES.—Superintendent Neighbors of Texas, writes to the Indian Bureau that it is reported another attack will be made upon the Caddo Reserve. Much ill feeling prevails, and the Governor of Texas has appointed five commissioners to assist in preventing further hostilities, and to make such arrangements as will insure the preservation of peace. In the meanwhile the Indian agents are making arrangements to solve the whole difficulty by sending the Reserve Indians on the other side of Red River. By the produce of the agents of the Indian Bureau and the officers of the army, a bloody conflict has been prevented.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY.—The commencement exercises of Norwich (Vt.) University will take place on 18th of August, and not on the 18th and 19th, as has been reported. The graduating exercises will all be on the same day, and the usual military parade will be dispensed with. There will, however, be a military drill, with fencing by the cadets.

# FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE HUNGARIAN AT QUEBEC.

# THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

DISPATCHES FROM THE BELLIGERENTS.

# AUSTRIAN ATTACK AND REPULSE.

# OFFICIAL ADMISSION OF DEFEAT.

# THE MINCIO RE-CROSSED.

# CLOSE PURSUIT BY THE ALLIES.

# THEY CROSS UNOPOSSED.

# Another Battle Imminent.

# CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON VENICE.

# THE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

FATHER POINT, C. E., July 8.

The steamer Hungarian, from Liverpool on Wednesday, the 29th ult., passed this point at 11:30 a. m., to-day, en route to Quebec, where she will be due at a late hour this evening.

The steamer City of Baltimore was to have sailed on the 28th, but owing to her large draft of water could not get out of the dock, and only sailed two or three hours in advance of the Hungarian.

The steamer Argo was to leave Southampton on the same day for New-York.

The steamer Weser, appointed to leave Southampton on the 28th, was detained till the 30th, to repair damage to her propeller.

The R. M. steamer America, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool at 6 a. m. of the 29th.

The steamer Hammonia, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 27th.

The steamer Indian, from Quebec 18th ult., arrived at Liverpool at 9 a. m. of the 29th.

THE WAR.

# THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

The following telegrams contain all that is known in regard to the great battle on the 24th of June:

NAPOLEON TO THE EMPRESS.

CAVRIANA, June 25, 11 p. m.—It is impossible as yet to obtain the details of the battle of yesterday. The enemy withdrew last night. I have passed the night in the room occupied in the morning by the Emperor of Austria. Gen. Niel has been appointed a Marshal of France.

CAVRIANA, June 27—11 1/2 o'clock a. m.—The Austrians, who had crossed the Mincio for the purpose of attacking us with their whole body, have been obliged to abandon their positions, and withdraw to the left bank of the river. They have drawn up the bridge of Goito. The loss of the enemy is very considerable, but ours is much less. We have taken 30,000 cannon, more than 7,000 prisoners and three flags. Gen. Niel and his corps d'armee have covered themselves with glory as well as the whole army. The Sardinian army inflicted great loss on the enemy, after having contended with great fury against superior forces.

FRENCH ACCOUNTS.

The Paris Press says that private messages from Berno are spoken of, which put down the Austrian loss at the enormous number of 25,000 hors de combat, and 15,000 taken prisoners, together with 16 flags, and 75 pieces of cannon. This, however, lacks confirmation.

The following is the order of the day published by the Emperor Napoleon after the battle of Solferino:

CAVRIANA, June 25.—SOLDIERS: The enemy, who believed themselves able to repulse us from the Chiese, have recrossed the Mincio. You have worthily defended the honor of France. Solferino surpassed the recollection of Lons and Castiglione. In twelve hours you have repulsed the efforts of one hundred and fifty thousand men. Your enthusiasm did not rest there; the numerous artillery of the enemy occupied formidable positions for over three leagues, which you carried. Your country thanks you for your courage and perseverance, and laments the fallen. We have taken three flags, thirty cannon, and 6,000 prisoners. The Sardinian army fought with the same valor against superior forces, and worthy is that army to march beside you. Blood has not been shed in vain for the glory of France and the happiness of the people.

No circumstantial account of the battle had reached Paris. It was inferred from the telegraphs that the French army suffered so severely that two days after the battle it was still unable to resume the offensive.

There were vague rumors of 10,000 to 12,000 French troops having been killed and wounded.

PARIS, Tuesday.—Gens. Auger, Forey, Dien, and L'Amiral, were wounded slightly at Solferino.

There will be a Te Deum next Sunday in all the churches of France, in celebration of the victory. The Empress, and all the great bodies of State, attend at Notre Dame.

TRIN, Tuesday.—An official bulletin to-day contains some details of the battle of the 24th. The Piedmontese who were principally engaged at San Martino performed prodigies of valor, and took formidable positions, but could not hold them, owing to a fearful tempest. The Piedmontese drove the Austrians from San Martino, retaining five of their cannon. Serious loss is admitted.

THE AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

The following is the Austrian official account of the battle:

VERONA, June 25.—The day before yesterday our right wing occupied Pozzoleone, Solferino, and Cavarina, and the left wing pressed forward as far as Guidizzolo and Cas-Casoldo, but were driven back by the enemy.

A collision took place between the two entire armies at 10 a. m. yesterday. Our left, under Gen. Wimpfen, advanced as far as Chiese. In the afternoon there was a concentrated assault on the heroically defended town of Solferino. Our right wing repulsed the Piedmontese, but, on the other hand, the order of our center could not be restored, and our losses are extraordinarily heavy. The development of powerful masses of the enemy against our left wing, and the advance of his main body against Volta, caused our retreat, which began at the evening.

VIENNA, June 25.—Austrian correspondence contains the following:

The day before yesterday the Austrian army crossed the Mincio at four points, and yesterday came upon the superior force of the enemy on the Chiese. After an obstinate combat of twelve hours our army withdrew across the Mincio. Our headquarters are now at Villa Franca.

VERY LATEST.

PARIS, Wednesday.—The Monitor of this morning contains the following:

CAVRIANA, June 25.—Our troops have passed the Mincio without hesitation, the enemy having withdrawn therefrom.

A message from Cavarina announces that the Emperor Napoleon on the day of the battle was constantly in the hottest of the fire. Gen. Larry, who accompanied him, had his horse killed under him.

The Monitor says that the battle will take the name of the Battle of Solferino.

The London Times says that the Austrians have most candidly admitted their defeat, and that history scarcely records a bulletin in which such a disaster is more explicitly avowed.

Official Austrian correspondence of the 27th of June contains the following:

The Emperor of Austria will soon return to Vienna on account of important business. The command-in-Chief of the army, which is preparing for battle, is given to Gen. Heas.

FURTHER NEWS FROM THE WAR.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Parma on the 25th, and was received with enthusiasm.

Forty thousand men were embarking in Algeria for the Adriatic, and at Paris news was expected of the occupation of Venice by the French.

A dispatch from Berno says that 3,000 Piedmontese, with 700 volunteers, had arrived at "Tirana," and advanced toward Bormio, at the foot of the Stelvio Pass.

The Paris correspondent of *The London Times* says, it was expected that another battle would be fought before the siege operations would come on.

Large reinforcements for the French army were constantly quitting France for Italy.

A dispatch from Vienna says that the attack of the French on Venice and Tagliamento, about 45 miles north-east of Venice, was expected to take place on the 28th of June.

The Austrian reserves, numbering 175,000 men, were on their way to Italy. They are considered the flower of the Austrian army. Not a man of them has served less than eight years.

The Austrians have sunk five small vessels, a large frigate, and three steamers, in the port of Malmeo, to prevent the passage of the French squadron.

Prince Eugene, of Savoy, had issued a decree extending the forged currency of the National Bank.

An English fleet of twenty sail is said to be cruising off Venice.

The *Gazette de France* says that preparations are making to get together within two months a force of 450,000 men.

The Sardinian Ambassador at Paris is reported to have complained to the English Government against the Secretary of the British Embassy at Paris for anti-Sardinian manifestations.

Great naval preparations are said to be going on at Cherbourg.

NAPLES.

NAPLES, June 26.—By a decree just issued one hundred and thirty-seven refugees are permitted to return, and all other Sicilians holding permission and promising obedience to the laws.

FRANCE.

The news of the victory on the 25th imparted much buoyancy to the Paris Bourse, and the Rentes advanced nearly one per cent. On the 27th there was a relapse, three-fourths of the advance being lost. On the 28th the market opened with a still further decline, but rallied, closing at 62.30.

Trade in Paris was tolerably brisk. The Corn market was dull on account of favorable harvest prospects.

Patriotic demonstrations by the working classes in Paris were universal.

PAPAL STATES.

A dispatch from Rome announces that Ferrara, Ravenna, Forli, Ancona and other towns have been replaced under the authority of the Pope by intervention of the Political troops.

The officer who commanded the Swiss troops in the affair at Perugia, is said to have been promoted.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of *The London Times* asserts that for the last ten years matters have been so terribly mismanaged in Austria that it will be almost miraculous if the Empire escapes dissolution.

In an autograph letter, the Emperor Francis Joseph has caused ordinances relative to Protestants in Austria to be issued without waiting for the revision of the Council of State.

THE ATTITUDE OF PRUSSIA.

The advices from Frankfurt-on-the-Main state that on the 25th of June Prussia made a proposal to the Federal Diet to place a corps of observation on the Rhine, to be composed of the Federal corps d'armee, under the superior orders of Bavaria. The proposal was referred to the Military Committee.

The Paris *Siècle*, and *Journal des Debats* ridicule the idea of German mediation on the basis which rumor has placed in circulation.

It was reported that the Emperor of Austria would soon have an interview with the Prince Regent of Prussia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The political news was unimportant. It is stated that, in consequence of but few reinforcements having been sent to India for several months, the authorities had determined on sending out nearly 5,000 cavalry and infantry troops.

The Prince of Wales had returned to England. The Atlantic Telegraph Company had issued their prospectus, inviting subscriptions to the new capital of \$5,000,000 on the terms already made public. The Directors pledge themselves to enter into no contract without seeking the advice of the highest scientific and practical authorities in England and America. The first operations are to endeavor to raise the old cable.

A deputy from Canada had waited upon Queen Victoria, to invite her to be present at the opening of the Great Victoria Bridge next year.

The election for Members of Parliament to fill the seats vacated by those who have accepted office in the new Ministry were generally resulting in the return of the Government candidates. Mr. Gladstone, however, was being close pressed for Oxford University by the Marquis of Chandos.

The Submarine Telegraph Company have successfully laid a new cable, containing six conducting wires, between Folkestone and Boulogne. It is the largest and strongest cable ever made, its weight being ten tons per mile.

The London *Advertiser* asserts that Louis Napoleon has made up his mind, at the first favorable opportunity, to make a descent on the shores of Ireland.

LONDON, Wednesday.—The Paris of Derby and Harrowby were yesterday invested with the Order of the Garter.

It is stated that Mr. Lever is at Vienna trying to negotiate with Austria for the sale of eight steamships lately belonging to the European and American Steam Company. Unsuccessful overtures have been made to France.

The *London News* City Article says that the funds were weaker on Tuesday, owing to the renewed fall in the French Rentes, which are prejudiced by rumors in relation to the late victory of Solferino, and the reaction of stock arising from the new loan. Consols closed 4 1/2 lower than on the preceding day. The active demand for money usually experienced at this time of the quarter, continued, and few bills are taken below 2 1/2 per cent.

The *Times* City Article says, in the absence of detailed accounts of the battle of Solferino, to enable the public to judge of its probable effect in precipitating Austria to terms of submission, the funds exhibiting heaviness on Tuesday.

In the Stock Exchange 2 to 2 1/2 per cent was paid for short loans on Government Securities, and at the Bank there was a little increase in the demand.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The Cotton market opened on Tuesday, the 7th inst., with a steady demand, and was taken up on speculation and for export. The market closed with a steady demand, and was taken up on speculation and for export. The market closed with a steady demand, and was taken up on speculation and for export.

LONDON MARKETS.—The Money Market was quiet on Tuesday, the 7th inst., with a steady demand, and was taken up on speculation and for export. The market closed with a steady demand, and was taken up on speculation and for export.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester continued favorable, and the market was quiet on Tuesday, the 7th inst., with a steady demand, and was taken up on speculation and for export. The market closed with a steady demand, and was taken up on speculation and for export.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Rice from 310 1/2 to 315 1/2. Sugar from 310 1/2 to 315 1/2. Coffee from 310 1/2 to 315 1/2. Tea from 310 1/2 to 315 1/2. Spices from 310 1/2 to 315 1/2. Other produce from 310 1/2 to 315 1/2.

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